Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph appearing on page 1, lines 5-9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- This application is a Continuation In Part of U.S. patent application 10/055,412 filed October 29, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,692,939, which is a Divisional of U.S. patent application serial no. 09/193,562 filed on November 17, 1998, now U.S. patent no. 6,309,857, which claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Application serial no. 60/065,922 filed on November 17, 1997, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 7, line 8, with the following:

-- Figures 13A and 13B illustrate ~~electrohpysiological~~ electrophysiological analysis of hCLCA2.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 18, and continuing through page 38, line 9, with the following:

-- Another embodiment of the present invention is a method for providing calcium-dependent chloride conductance channels to mammalian cells. Recombinant Lu-ECAM-1 or rLu-ECAM-1 complex may form a chloride channel which may affect chloride secretion, and hence fluid secretion, from the cell. It may be that the chloride ion channel is coupled to the adhesion process involving the binding of Lu-ECAM-1 to a ligand, as similarly observed for the adherence and growth of lymphatic endothelial cells (Martin et al., 1996, supra). Thus, in mammalian cells in which the membrane chloride ion channels are deficient in number or function (e.g., in airway epithelial cells of cystic fibrosis patients), a method of providing to mammalian cells a calcium-dependent chloride conductance channel, rLu-ECAM-1 or rLu-ECAM-1 complex, comprises administering directly to the lung endothelial and/or epithelial

cells (in vitro or in vivo) an expression vector. The expression vector contains a nucleic acid molecule(or a variant thereof) operably linked to expression control sequences, wherein the nucleic acid molecule encodes either rLu-ECAM-l or rLu-ECAM-1 complex, with the resultant expression vector being introduced into the mammalian cell, and a functional calcium-dependent chloride conductance channel produced in the mammalian cells which contain the expression vector. The cells targeted for chloride conductance channel production may include airway cells selected from the group consisting of tracheal, bronchial or lung cells. If the cells are transfected in vitro, the transfected cells may then be introduced in vivo into the area of the lungs of the individual which is deficient in chloride channel function.

~~**CIP EXAMPLE START HERE**~~ --